السيرة الجلي في سيرة الشيخ تركي البنعلي

The Clear Biography On The Life Of Shaykh Turki al-Bin'ali

Written by: *Abu Osama Al-Gharib Muhammad Ibn Shawqi Ibn Muhammad Ibn Mahmood*

Translated by: *Abu Lubābah Ash-Shaamī*

السدر

PUBLICATIONS

Praise be to Allah, who in every era after the time of the messengers leaves behind remnants from the people of knowledge, calling those who have gone astray to guidance, and bearing patiently any harm inflicted upon them. They revive the dead through the Book of Allah, and enlighten the blind with the light of Allah. How many people, whom Iblīs had killed, they brought back to life! And how many people went astray, but they guided them! What a beautiful effect they have on the people, and what an ugly effect the people have on them. They remove distortions from the Book of Allah made by extremists, and false claims of those who fabricate lies, and misinterpretations of the ignorant. They uphold the banner of truth, even when others distort it. They differ from those who oppose the Book, those united in opposing it. They say about Allah and His Book without knowledge, they speak with ambiguous words and deceive the ignorant with what resembles the truth. So we seek refuge in Allah from the trial of the misguided![1]

And prayers and salutations upon the one sent as a mercy for mankind, Sent with the sword which is specifically for the neck of the disbeliever, the one who said *"Whoever Allah wishes well for he gives him understanding of the religion"* [2]

As to what proceeds, then what is obligatory upon the students of the three scholars is to be upright in spreading their knowledge and be careful and steady upon it. How many scholars knowledge got lost, and there remnants were lost due to the lacking of their students (in spreading and teaching there teachers knowledge), And to that Ahmad Ibn Abdurahman Ibn Wahb said, I heard Al-Shafi' say; "Laith is more understanding than Malik (intending imam Malik), except that his companions (intending his students) did not participate (in its spreading)

And this is the matter a lot of the salaf mention in the biographies of some of the scholars when they say "His students lost him". Due to that it was a must upon us to spread the knowledge of our scholar with care and effort, And from the best of ways to produce the knowledge of a scholar is by knowing him, his knowledge, his teachers so that the people would know the scholars position, status and honor (among people) and they give him the deserved praise, Having people follow their path and with that repel the slander of the innovators and those who pass by the scholars who act upon their knowledge.

---

[1] This is the intro Imam Ahmad used in his book: Al Rad Ala Al-Jahmiyyah

[2] *As reported in Bukhari 3116*

When our beloved Shaykh Abu Sufyan Al-Sulami *(May Allah accept him)* , among all our scholars was of the most of virtue and beneficial to us, and he is from the small amount of the remnants of righteous truthful scholars with the word of truth in the faces of the oppressive Tawagheet, They do not fear in the cause of Allah the blame of the blamers - We judge him as that and we do not praise over Allah anyone- (considering all this) we seen the need to compile this in response and silence the people of falsehood from the people of Irjaa, and as a support for the people of truth from the servants of allah the strangers, *So we say seeking Allah's aid:*

His name and birth:

His name is Turki Ibn Mubarak Ibn Abdullah Ibn Abdullah Ibn Ahmad Ibn Mubarak Ibn Muhammad Ibn Muqbil Ibn Muhammad Ibn Ali Ibn Muqbil Al-Binali Ibn Utbah Ibn Nasira Ibn Khifaaf Ibn Man Of Al- Qays Ibn Bahtha Ibn Salim Ibn Mansoor Ibn Ikrimah Ibn Khafah Ibn Qays Aylaan Ibn Mudar Ibn Nizaar Ibn Mad Ibn Adnan from the progeny of Ismail who is the son of Ibrahim Upon them is the best and complete (salutations and) peace.

His Kunya is Abu Sufyan Al-Sulami, his background being ascribed to Sulaym, and it was reported from the Prophet that he was proud with the people of Sulaym on the day of Hunayn and said “I am from the descendants of Sulaym”

He was born on the day of Arafah year 1404 AH, And the companions of the Shafi’ madhab have said the stronger opinion is that Arafah is the best day of the year.

His Upbringing and seeking of knowledge:

Our shaykh was brought up in the gatherings of memorizing the Quran in the lands of Bahrain than he studied Tajwid upon one of the scholars in Masjid Sultan Ibn Salamah than he completed his Tajwid studys upon the scholar of his in Masjid Al-Junubi in Baseeteen, just as he had read upon his Shaykh, Ali Abu Zaid.

He studied as his beginning years and preparing years in the school called Emaan and it was specifically a religious school, then he studied secondary school in the field of litureall in the school of Al-Hidaya.

Than he studied in the faculty of islamic studies and arabic in Dubai, and completed in there a year and half expert that the government intruded his house in the city of Shaarqah and they held him in prison in Abu Dhabi, Than he traveled back to bahrain after a certain time than he had to study in the faculty of Imam Al Awza'i in beirut until he graduated, just as he studied in Bahrain in the faculty of Shariah until he also graduated from it.

Shaykh Turki had taken knowledge from a variety and vast amount of Mashayikh[3]

- Shaykh Abdullah Ibn Abdurahman Ibn Jibrin (May Allah have mercy upon hmi)
- Abu Muhammad Al-Maqdisi
- Safaa' Al Dhawi Al Adawi
- Amr Sabri Al-Taymi
- Amr Ibn Masood Al Hadooshi

And many other than them, just as he attended hundreds of islamic study groups (Dawraat Ilmiyah) inside and outside Bahrain

His travels in seeking knowledge and teaching:

He had traveled to Bilaad Al Haramain and met there in Shaykh Abdullah Ibn Jibrin, and the Shaykh Al Muhadith Abdullah Sa'd (May Allah free him) and Saeed Ibn Zae'er and others.

Likewise he traveled to Kuwait and Emirates and Yemen and met in Yemen 'Awd Banjaar and others. He also traveled to Iraq and Lebanon in which he met with Zaheer Ashaaweysh, Likewise Syria and Egypt and Tunis, and there he met Al-Khatib Al-Idrisi and others. Likewise as he had traveled to Libya and Morocco and met there Umar Al-Hadooshi and Hasan Al-Kittaini and others. He had traveled to other countries.

[3] Note: Some of those mentioned on the list had later changed their views and deviated, We Ask Allah to guide them.

His books:

Our Sheikh, may Allah preserve him, has a number of works some of which have been printed and some have not yet been published until now. Among the most prominent of them are: - Al-Kunasha on some characteristics of Aisha. In defense of Umm al-Mu'mineen Aisha, may Allah be pleased with her. The Taqdeem had been put together by Al-Hadooshi, Dhiab Al-Ghamdi, and the poet Ibn Ajab Al-Dorsi.

- Al-ʼAatib for those who speak in a language other than that of the book.' On the virtue of the Arabic language and the encouragement to adhere to speaking it.
- Al-Hilya Fi ʻIfaa Al Liha: On the ruling on letting the beards grow and the encouragement to do so, and Shaykh Muhammad Ibn Shaqrah has wrote the Taqdeem
- Salsabil Fi Qilat Saaliki As-Sabeel: Written with regards to the Ghuraba
- Al Aqwaal Al-Mahdiyah Ila Al-Amaliyaat Al-istishadiyah Wa Al-Rad Ala Al Mukhalifeen Fi Dhalik, it was not continued nor published
- Al Iqleed Fi Dham Al-Taqlid: A book written on the virtues of researching and encouragement on it and the shame on Taqlid. It was not printed
- Siyar ʻAlaam Al-Sujanaa: He mentions stories of the Salaf and the Khalaf of those who were imprisoned. It wasn't completed nor published
- Tasneef Al-Tasneef: A treatise with regards to wearing clothe up to half of the shin for men
- Mukhtasar Al Maqaal Fi Hukm Tawqeer Shaʼr Li Al-Rijaal
- Kaatlooj Al-Hayaah: Short treatise in the legislation of the Shariʼah
- Al Majn Fi Al Rad Ala Bashir Hassan

And other books likewise.

His Students:

For our shaykh (the student had made a praise for someone who is alive at the time, as of now the shaykh had passed away a mujahid and shaheed, we ask Allah to accept him) are numbers of students in the east and west, some studied directly from him, some attended his study gatherings and some seeked his Ijazahs and he gave them.

From them are scholars, those who are knowledgeable and students of knowledge__, but rather I do not wish to mention their names for fear of the trials that may afflict them.

We ask allah to make us of the best of students for the best of scholars, And a right upon the students is to be proud and honored to have our shaykh (turki) as one of his scholars, And we say and scream in the faces of the people of Tajahum and Irja: ***"This is our shaykh, so show us yours!"***

His roles and jobs he took up:

He was an imam of a masjid in a populated marketplace, than in another masjid (he was an imam of) he was taken his right off being an imam due to the fatwa of Shaykh Shmad Shakir on the ruling of whoever aids the kafir over the Muslims when Shaykh (Turki) came and commented (in approval) on it in a fatwa in the masjid.

Just as he was a teacher in the school of Umar Ibn Abdul Aziz in the city of Haala, and fastly after that his period was over due to his manhaj and dawah. Adding onto that the Shaykh May Allah have mercy upon him had participated in some of the fatwa committees for religious fatwa.[4]

Some of his trials he crossed upon:

He was arrested in the hands of the tawagheet many times in Bahrain and outside of it, and faced among some of them pain and punishment. Just as he was banned from traveling for a period of time, and he currently (at the time of writing this was) banned from entering Emirates and Kuwait, Egypt, Qatar and other countries, for no reason except his manhaj and his spreading of haqq.

From the greatest he had struggled thru is lies and made up rumours and slanders against him, from his enemies of the murtadeen and the innovators the ones who allow lying to support their ideology, so they ascribed (to our shaykh) every deficiency and specified him in every evil, and Allah suffices us, and He is the best disposer of all affairs!

[4] Translator Note: He had a radio program which is approximately 50 sessions of his Fatawa

And that which sufficed (Shaykh Turki) in that is knowing this is the path of the criminals with the people of Ilm and truth who act upon it, Allah says: "**Nothing is said to you, [O Muḥammad], except what was already said to the messengers before you. Indeed, your Lord is a possessor of forgiveness and a possessor of painful penalty**"

And Allah's saying: "**Indeed, We are sufficient for you against the mockers**" (**Hijr 95**)

And the saying of: "**Allāh will be sufficient for you against them. And He is the Hearing, the Knowing**"

We ask allah the most high and most capable to preserve our Shaykh and to complete for us and him our lives with shahada in his cause, submissent not turning away[5]

And our final praises are all praise is due to Allah the lord of everything
Written by the student of the Shaykh: Abu Osama Al-Gharib Muhammad Ibn Shawqi Ibn Muhammad Ibn Mahmood

[5] *Note: The Shaykh had achieved this, as he had died in the most honorable of ways, May Allah accept him and elevate his status*